

about a puncture width apart, the punctures laterally on the vertex closer and slightly coarser, post-vertex medially impunctate, laterally closely punctured; antennæ 14-jointed, middle lobe of mesoscutum rugose, the lateral lobes shiny, indistinctly punctured; scutellum coarsely rugoso-punctate, mesopleuræ mostly smooth, along the lower and front margins coarsely punctured, posterior margin with a single row of deep pits; propodeum with a narrow posterior face surrounded by a carina which is produced to a small spicule medially above; wings hyaline, radius obsolete for slightly more than apical half of second abscissa; legs reddish brown, coxæ dark brown; abdomen coarsely rugoso-punctate, apex of abdomen with two small tubercles; ovipositor slightly longer than abdomen.

Male: Length about 2.25 mm. Similar to the female except in secondary sexual characters.

Described from two females and one male collected in Illinois by Prof. S. A. Forbes, the type with his No. 17243, the allotype 5048, the paratype female 17235.

Type specimen, Cat. No. 18235, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The manuscript name used by Dr. Ashmead is adopted.

A NEW PANTOPHTHALMUS

(*Diptera, Pantophthalmidæ*)

By FREDERICK KNAB

The family Pantophthalmidæ is better known under the name *Acanthomeridæ*, the change having been made recently in accordance with the rules of priority. The generic name *Pantophthalmus*, which antedates *Acanthomera*, is here used in the restricted sense, as recently defined by Enderlein,¹ the species included having the hind femora unarmed and the face of the female with only a rounded tubercle. To *Acanthomera* are referred those species in which the hind femora bears a thorn before the outer third and the face of the female a stout thorn-like process. I have been unable to reconcile any of the published descriptions with the following species.

Pantophthalmus fastuosus, new species.

Mesonotum dark, with a broad median yellowish gray stripe. Abdomen ferruginous-red in the male, darker in the female. Hind femora

¹Dipterologische Studien, 1, Die Dipteren-Familie Pantophthalmidæ. Zool. Anz., vol. 41, pp. 97-118 (1912).

unarmed. Legs dark reddish brown, the tarsi somewhat lighter colored.

Male: Eyes very large, broadly contiguous toward the antennæ, the frons in the shape of a very sharp wedge with the three closely approximated ocelli protruding at its posterior end. Antennæ blackish brown, the third to ninth joints fused into a broadly triangular mass, the terminal style over twice the length of this, pale yellowish brown and slightly thickened at the tip. Face dark chestnut-brown, the lower portion lighter and with gray pruinosity; deeply grooved along the eye-margins, a short impression just below the antennæ, thickened in the middle nearly to the mouth, a minute shining tubercle in the shape of an inverted V in the middle. Proboscis black. Palpi blackish, the end joint chestnut-brown and not markedly thickened.

Mesonotum dark, with a yellow-gray median longitudinal stripe which in front occupies more than one-third the entire width, but behind the middle is very shallowly excised; median stripe bordered at the sides by narrow, deep velvet-black stripes which broaden toward the anterior margin; sides of disk blackish gray, a black stripe over roots of wings from the transverse suture to near posterior angle. The long lateral ciliation is sooty-brown, the pubescence on the median stripe yellow, on the lateral areas blackish. Scutellum black, dusted yellowish white at base and on the middle. Pleuræ dull brown, with dusky-brown pubescence.

Abdomen dorsally bright ferruginous-red, the lateral margins blackish anteriorly; venter dull black, the last segment reddish.

Legs ferruginous brown; hind femora unarmed, with dense brown ciliation; tarsi lighter ferruginous, the first and last joints on all the legs paler and inclining to yellow. Pulvilli and empodia ferruginous, claws black at tips.

Wings gray marked with yellow; base, costal cell, and median portion of first basal cell smoky brown, another dark shade passes from above outer half of discal cell to costa; three irregular pale yellow zones, one near wing-base, the other two involving the crossveins; a yellow spot on the furcation of the third vein.

Length: Body 28-35 mm.; wing 23-26 mm.

Female: Frons broad, parallel-sided, dark ferruginous, with weak longitudinal wrinkles; ocelli small, on a strongly convex, elongate black tubercle. Antennæ black, pale at tip, of 10 well-defined joints, the third broadest, the succeeding ones progressively narrowed, the terminal one short, slender, and tapered to a point. Face blackish brown, a promi-

nent rounded tubercle midway between mouth and antennæ. Abdomen dark ferruginous shading to black.

Length: Body, exclusive of ovipositor, 35–37 mm.; wing 28–31 mm.

Type, Cat. No. 18236, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Island of Trinidad, four males and one female, bred from larvæ boring in trunk of tree (F. W. Urich); St. Jean, French Guiana, one male (W. Schaus); Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, one female, June, 1911 (A. H. Jennings).

Apparently closely related to *P. argyropasta*, described by Bigot from Panama, but distinct. The description of that author is insufficient for exact diagnosis. The white deposit which occurs on the abdomen of the Pantophthalmidæ is apparently a secretion similar to that occurring in certain Coleoptera and Homoptera and is present or absent, according to the age and physiological condition of the individual, and therefore cannot be employed as a specific diagnostic. Likewise the abdomen may be either dull or shining, as is shown by the specimens bred by Professor Urich and which are undoubtedly conspecific.

NEW MUSCOID FLIES, MAINLY HYSTRICIIDÆ AND PYRRHOSIINÆ FROM THE ANDEAN MONTANYA

By CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND
Director of Entomological Stations, Lima, Peru

(Continued from Vol. II, page 16)

Gymnochaetopsis analis, new species.

Length of body, 9 to 10 mm.; of wing, 7.5 to 8 mm. Six females and one male, Mallares and Cañada de Saman, valley of the Rio Chira in northwestern Peru, on flowers of *Spilanthes* sp. and *Philibertella flava*, February 13 and 14, 1912.

Head silvery-white, parafrontals and occiput faintly brassy, occiput with yellowish-gray pile, frontalia pale brownish. Antennæ brownish-yellow; basal half of second joint, front border of third joint, and arista brownish. Palpi brown to yellowish-brown. Pleuræ and thorax silvery with faint brassy tinge above; five rather heavy vittæ, the median one abbreviated in front, the next abbreviated behind, the outer heaviest and interrupted in some lights. Scutellum pale straw-yellowish, dusky at base. First abdominal segment blackish above; anal segment usually wholly yellowish-reddish in female, dusky at base in male; intermediate segments dusky